

Wichita Daily Eagle

AMUSEMENTS.

CRAWFORD GRAND.
Holden's Comedy company appears all next week, with Saturday matinee, at Crawford's Opera house in a repertoire of new comedy dramas. The company is of universal excellence, and headed by the talented actress, Miss Kate Stevens, and the popular comedian, Mr. Lewis A. Mable.

Opening Monday night in the musical comedy entitled "A Diamond Mystery," entire change of play and specialties at each performance during the week. A valuable prize given away nightly.

WALLACE & CO'S GREAT THREE KING CIRCUS.

At an early hour yesterday morning people came flocking in from all parts of the country, so as to be on hand to witness the street parade. At the hour the procession started the sidewalks were crowded with an eager throng. The parade was certainly all it is advertised to be. The horses were exceptionally fine and there were many cages of rare animals. Among them, the trained stallions attracted much attention, and which are worth many thousands of dollars. The cavalcade, both afternoon and evening, were crowded with their fullest capacity and the entertainments were received on each occasion with vociferous and continuous outbursts of well deserved applause. The circus performances are thoroughly good and there is not in any number of the extensive program an uninteresting feature nor an incompetent performer. In the menagerie there are many cages of a variety more unusual of beasts and birds than are usually shown on road entertainments.—Boston Herald.

About 1 o'clock this morning a residence on Wichita street, near Oak, was broken into, and the lady of the house awoke and a man was holding her hands. She asked who was there, and the reply was "a murderer." She screamed and got her one hand loose and grabbed an ax at the head of the bed, when the robber started to run and she was unable to hurt him. She only saw one man. He had gained entrance by the back door.

THE BRICK PAVING.

Col. Jocelyn stated yesterday that J. E. Riley & Co. would commence work paving cross streets between Main and Walnut just as soon as the curb and guttering is completed. As will be remembered, they were awarded the contract for brick and cement at \$2.00 per yard, and the time it was thought possible to get enough brick contracts to warrant the establishment of a vitrified brick plant. The contracts, however, already secured, must be fulfilled, as estimated, before any more large contracts are to be awarded and they will be compelled to purchase the brick for the present contract in some other town. Col. Jocelyn leaves this morning for Kansas City and Atchison to look after the brick question and hopes that within a few days will be able to close the contract for the brick called for in the contract.

Mr. Joseph Morse returned last evening from a trip to Iowa and says he never saw the southwest looking better within ten years.

THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT.
Judge Reed made another clean sweep yesterday on the civil docket. R. L. Polk & Co., J. R. and J. W. Stites; verdict for defendants for costs.

The jury was discharged for the present term yesterday at noon. Nos. 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042 and 1054 of the civil docket were called for trial yesterday. Today Judge Reed will take up the loose ends of the March term and wind them up. No important issues were filed in this court yesterday.

PROBATE COURT.

A marriage license was issued yesterday in the probate court to J. M. Kimel, of Clearwater, and Hattie L. Wattles, of Kansas, Wis.

Settlement of administrator of the estate of J. E. Johnston filed and J. B. Priddy appointed to appear for estate. Settlement of administrator of estate of Jennie F. Weirick, deceased, filed, and his resignation as guardian of minors filed and approved.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The March term closes in this court this evening and the May term will open Monday. The Wholesale Grocer company vs. No. Pacific Railroad company was on trial in Judge Balderston's court. The argument consumed the greater part of day and the case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock. In Scott R. Bail vs. Judson University was in hearing by the court.

JUSTICES COURTS.

The usual round of civil work occupied the justices courts yesterday.

POLICE COURT.

The police docket shows the arrest of John Alger a drunk, Wm. Haddock same offense, both docketed for usual punishment. The collection of a back tax and \$50 from a jointist made up the day's work in this court.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The regular social of the South Lawrence Christian church will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Holliday, No. 309 South Emporia avenue, Friday, May 2, 1890. Light refreshments will be served. All are invited to be present and a good time is anticipated.

The South Lawrence Christian church will give a grand entertainment on Tuesday evening, May 6, 1890, assisted by five of the best talent in the city.

R. T. DRILL.

Commandry drill at the armory at 8 o'clock this evening. W. S. GORDY, C. G.

The Guild of St. John's church will meet with Mrs. Crawford at her room in the opera house, Thursday, May 1, at 8:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Myers, Sec'y.

Allowing Time for its Growth.

Baboons—Aw, I've heard, baboons, that baboons were a protection against evils. Would you advise me to raise one?

Barber—Why, no, do you expect next summer is going to be chilly, sir?—Texas Sittings.

An Impossibility.

"If you pursue your present course," said a senator to his son, who is in business, "you'll make an assignment without fail."

"Can't be done," responded the business like youth.—Washington Star.

A Coquette.

She let me flirt, it seemed so harmless. Although my love is almost always squelched, she used to let me make her some one else.

But gave her hand to some one else.—Judge.

WASHINGTON'S MARBLE SHAFT.

Precautions Taken to Complete the Security of the Monument.

At the time the government decided to take hold and complete the Washington monument which had stood for years in an unfinished state, and when in the centennial year congress made an appropriation for the work, the question suggested to the minds of engineers and others was whether or not the foundation was secure and safe for the superstructure. The many years that had elapsed since the commencement of the work, and those that had passed during which it had been left unprotected to face the storms, winds and changes of temperature, caused the opinion to exist that the base of the shaft did not have as strong and durable a resting place as it required.

In the outset, and upon the resumption of the work, it was decided not to carry the monument to the height first contemplated in the plans and it was reduced a number of feet. This change was made in order that the weight the foundation had been laid to carry would be reduced in proportion according to the feet taken off and make it that much more secure to support the remainder.

Competent and experienced engineers made a thorough examination and several tests of the ground walls, extensive excavations were opened up to permit the closest possible inspection, and a report was submitted to the effect that the foundation was in prime condition, strong and durable. But to make it doubly sure the earth was removed from about the lower walls for some distance, and every crack in the foundation plugged and walls braced by another wall composed of broken stone and cement.

The monument was carried to completion despite the fears and predictions of the timid and weak hearted, who were on the watch to see it tumble. It is not known whether they are now on the look-out for a new monument, or if they are for ages. The engineer in charge, the custodian, and the subordinates employed about it are all cognizant of the statements made regarding its likelihood to get out of plumb. They style them the dreams of old women, and scout the idea of anything of that kind occurring.

Constant vigilance has been and is still observed to note the slightest depression or sinking of any kind, and only this week Capt. Mount informed a Post reporter that he had been unable to discover at any point any indication that would lead to the belief that the shaft had sunk the smallest fraction since the work done about the foundation. If such a thing had taken place it would be easy to detect, and manifest itself immediately in the working of the machinery, especially in the movements of the elevator car. It would show as well in the walls at the apex, and fissures would become visible. None of these evidences have appeared, and the employees are very confident that they will not.

The safety of everything about the monument is guaranteed with confidence, as the custodian keeps in operation a thorough system of inspection, permitting no part of it to be neglected. Of course the elevator and stairway are the principal points to be looked after, and when it is known that over 50,000 persons have traveled to the top of the monument since the 1st of last September by the car and stairs, the importance of paying this attention to insure the safety of the people will be understood and appreciated.

The work of the vandals has been almost entirely discontinued. Beyond the mutilation of some people to have their names appear in high places and penciling, the defacement of the monument by vandals has been suppressed, and the only disgracements lately have been made by the penciling of their names by visitors. As soap and water readily remove the writing, this is not considered serious enough an offense to warrant the prosecution of the offenders.—Washington Post.

A Rector and His Club.

The rector of Gwynedd, in Wales, is a man of more than ordinary energy and enterprise. In an attempt to collect the tithe due him, and which the people are not disposed to pay, he headed a party of bailiffs who were sent to protect the auctioneer in an attempt to distrain. The auctioneer had been driven off three times while making similar attempts, and when it became known that he proposed again to enter the farms, assisted by the bailiffs and the rector himself, a large crowd, armed with sticks, assembled and made a desperate attack upon the distinguished party. The rector fought nobly in defense of his rights, and with a heavy club, which he wielded with great dexterity, he felled four of his flock to the earth. The bailiffs, however, showed less grit and fled with the auctioneer from the field, so that the enterprising rector was forced to yield. He now declares that he might as well turn pirate out and out as attempt to collect the tithe due him from the stubborn Welsh farmers.—London Letter.

Dr. Talmage.

When the last tabernacle was built, Dr. Talmage was receiving a salary of \$7,000 a year, and his plan for the new edifice was considered so pretentious that it was feared he could not fill it. He entered into an agreement with the trustees, which was, in effect, that if he did not succeed in filling the tabernacle every Sunday during the year, he would not claim a cent of the huge edifice was absolutely crowded at every service, and his salary was raised to \$12,000 a year. People even sat in the aisles until the fire commissioners passed a special resolution forbidding this dangerous practice.—Once a Week.

Fresh Water Freshness.

The hazing of freshmen seems to be confined to what are known as the fresh water colleges of late. The older and larger colleges have pretty thoroughly outgrown this species of barbarism. The sooner the smaller institutions catch up with the times the better for all concerned.—Boston Herald.

New York's Thirty-two Cities.

Here are the names of the thirty-two cities of New York: Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cohoes, Corning, Elmira, Glens Falls, Hamilton, Hudson, Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Rome, Schoharie, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Watertown and Yonkers. There are several villages in the state each with a population larger than that of some of the cities, and when the city and village boundaries are taken into account the number of cities is further enlarged.—Citic Herald.

ATHLETIC SIZES.

The Long and the Short of It by Malcolm W. Ford.

LARGE MEN VERSUS LITTLE MEN.

The latter seem to have the advantage in distance sprinting, while the contrary is the case in short business—Some Notable Examples.

Wonder has often been expressed concerning the fact that so many athletes of small stature hold their own and even do better than those of larger physical dimensions. Inquiry into the size of American amateur champions at different field sports will show that the majority are what would be called medium sized men, and that only in events like weight throwing, do big men excel. Most instructors say that the reason for this is that there are more better made medium sized men than big ones, and that it is much easier to find a good little man than a good big one. The little ones seem to possess more nerve force, but once in a while a good big man is found who has all the necessary nervous or muscular power to enable him to hold his own with or defeat all others. There is hardly a game on the whole list of field sports in which a little man at one time or another has not done as well as the best of the big men.



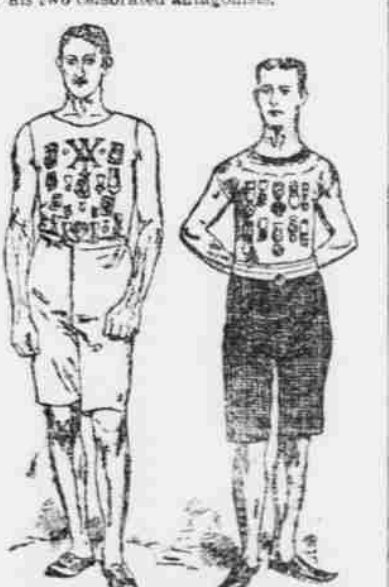
SPRINTERS OF SHORT STATURE.

Take sprinting, for instance, and it is found that the best big men are no better than plenty of comparatively little ones. A man 5 feet 5 inches in height is called a man of short stature, but in the illustration "Sprinters of Short Stature" are two unusually short runners, both of whom have made first race records. At the right is the famous professional sprinter, William Mills. His height is only 5 feet 5 inches and he weighs about 125 pounds. He is considered to be about as good as 10 seconds for 100 yards, and he makes his strides when sprinting more rapidly than any one I have ever seen. It seems remarkable that such a short man should be able to get over the ground so fast, and the only explanation that can be made is that he has unusual nerve force which enables him to stride with phenomenal rapidity.

When he is compared with Wendell Baker, who is 6 feet high, and several other amateur runners who have done 100 yards in 10 seconds, one cannot fail to see how mysterious the human frame is in its capabilities. The general impression is that fast runners are of the thin, stag like build, and that they travel more by muscular effort. Tall men as a rule do run more gracefully than short ones, because their strides are generally much longer and they do not have to make them so rapidly as the short ones. It has often been said that if some six foot sprinter could stride as rapidly as some five foot sprinter could, he would be a world beater, but at present such expressions are not taken too seriously. It is a fact that he has motions more quickly than his nervous power will permit.

The other figure of the illustration is W. G. White, the well known sprinter, formerly of the Manhattan Athletic club, but now of the New Yorks. White is 5 feet 6 inches high and weighs in condition about 117 pounds. He has run some remarkably fast races, and yet his physique is hardly that of a half grown boy. He runs with rather a quick stride, but not so rapidly as Mills. These two men, although very good examples of good sprinters of short stature, are not the only examples that can be mentioned. For Frank T. Ritchie, of England, is a very fast amateur, who stands only 5 feet 3 inches high, and yet weighs in athletic dress about 100 pounds. He is considered as good as 10 seconds for 100 yards, although he was beaten by Fred Westing, the ex champion 100 yard runner, for the English 100 yard championship in 1888, in 10-1/5 seconds.

Westing is another remarkable specimen of a sprinter of short stature, for he stands but 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs 136 pounds in condition. When he ran in the United States after his victorious visit to England, he ran numerous fast races and ended up the season by winning the 100 yard championship of America and Canada, defeating, among others, C. H. Sherrill, who won the 100 yard championship of the United States a few years ago, and Victor E. Schifferstein, who a few months previous had run 100 yards in 10 seconds. Both of these men are many inches taller than Westing, but his short, choppy, quick strides carried him along faster than the more easy looking movements of his two celebrated antagonists.

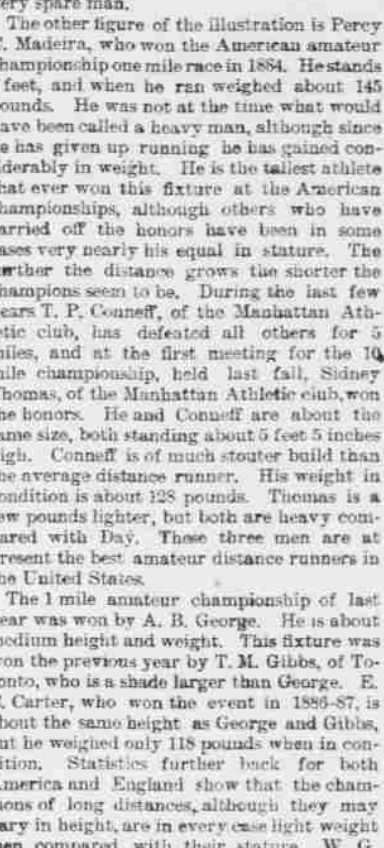


TWO DISTANCE RUNNERS.

A few words in defense of big men for great runners are that the best professional seem to be above medium height and weight. Harry Huth, the celebrated English professional, who has shown greater speed than any other man in the world, stands 5 feet 10 inches and weighs 170 pounds, and Arthur Warton, who won the English amateur championship in 1888 in 10 seconds, and who afterwards turned a professional, is about Huth's height, but is not so heavy with twenty pounds. Charles G. Wood, who holds the world's amateur record for running 220 yards, stands 5 feet 10 inches and weighs, in running trim, 180 pounds. He looks more like a weight thrower than a sprinter, and he runs with a powerful stride. To sum up the case of short men versus big men for sprinting, the records for the last seven years of the English championship 100 yard race show that for five years men under 5 feet 6 inches have won the event and the remaining two were won by Warton. Similar statistics for America show that the fixture was won six times by men between 5 feet 6 and 5 feet 8 inches high, and the remaining year it was won by Sherrill. Long distance running shows just as much variance in the build of the champions as sprinting, but it is very rare that a long distance man is stout. As a rule they are the leanest of men, and many of them are of medium height. The illustration "Two Distance Runners" gives excellent examples of long and short builds. At the right stands a well known amateur of Montreal who has taken part in many cross country and snowshoe runs. He is almost the exact counterpart of the famous W. D. Day, the American cross country champion and holder of the ten mile amateur championship of the United States. The only noticeable difference between Day's figure and this illustration is that the picture shows a man with calves a little larger than Day's. The same narrow chest and small arms are there, but there seems to be plenty of breadth to inclose heart and lungs sufficient to enable the athlete to stand a great test of endurance running. Day stands 5 feet 7 inches high and weighs 115 pounds. The illustration represents an athlete weighing about five pounds more, but of the same height as Day. It would be an unusual sight to see a stout man in a distance race, and it can be truthfully said that the typical endurance runner is a very spare man.

The other figure of the illustration is Percy C. Madeira, who won the American cross country championship one mile race in 1884. He stands 6 feet, and when he ran weighed about 145 pounds. He was not at the time what would have been called a heavy man, although since he has given up running he has gained considerably in weight. He is the tallest athlete that ever won this fixture at the American Athletic club, has defeated all others for 5 miles, and at the first meeting for the 10 mile championship, held last fall, Sidney Thomas, of the Manhattan Athletic club, won the honors. He and Madeira are about the same size, both standing about 6 feet 5 inches high. Madeira is of much stouter build than the average distance runner. His weight in condition is about 125 pounds. Thomas is a few pounds lighter, but both are heavy compared with Day. These three men are at present the best amateur distance runners in the United States.

The 1 mile amateur championship of last year was won by A. B. George. He is about medium height and weight. This fixture was won the previous year by T. M. Gibbs, of Toronto, who is a shade larger than George. E. C. Carter, who won the event in 1887-88, is about the same size as George and Gibbs, but he weighed only 115 pounds when in condition. Statistics further back for both America and England show that the champions of long distances, although they may vary in height, are in every case light weight men compared with their stature. W. G.



TWO GOOD GENERAL ATHLETES.

George, who holds the world's mile record, 4 minutes 12 seconds, is 5 feet 11 inches high and weighed at his best 145 pounds. J. Kibberville, the great English amateur runner, who beat all records last summer, including the professional and amateur, for 3 miles, doing 14 minutes 20 seconds, is rather a small man in both stature and weight. Statistics of the measurements of both amateur and professional long distance runners favor largely small men as being the better. When it comes to other games, such as jumping, weight throwing and general athletics, the story must be told in a different way. There are cases of short men holding their own as general athletes with big men. The illustration "Two Good General Athletes" shows men with fine muscles. The first is W. M. Mackdermott, who, although he resides in Baltimore, is a member of the Manhattan Athletic club. The second is W. G. Morse, of the New York Athletic club. They are what might be called natural general athletes, although there is a great difference in their size. Mackdermott is 5 feet 6 inches high, and his weight is about 140 pounds. Morse stands 6 feet 11 inches and weighs 180 pounds. When it is said that they are natural athletes, it means that they take very readily to any kind of field sport. Their build impresses one that they would be good at almost anything, although Mackdermott is too small to ever be successful in weight throwing. He is not the weight thrower lifting, but he is a very good athlete, but he throws weights very well in proportion to his size, and he is an excellent all round runner and jumper.

Morse is an equally good runner and jumper, but his build enables him to perform some of the throwing weights that a man of Mackdermott's size can never accomplish. It will be noticed that there is a great similarity in build between the two men. The muscles seem to be as well developed in one as the other, and take them at any point besides the throwing lifting, and they are, judging by their records, very evenly matched, and yet there is a marked difference in their sizes. They have both sprinted 100 yards in about 10 seconds. They have cleared between 9 feet 6 and 9 feet 9 inches for a standing broad jump, and in the neighborhood of 30 feet for a running broad jump. At the running high jump Mackdermott is a trifle the better, he has the very good record of 5 feet 7 inches in a game match. It will be noticed, if 1 inch above his height, the high jump Mackdermott made is 5 feet 8 inches. Morse has excellent all round weight throwing records. Mackdermott has not, although he has practiced that branch enough to develop the upper part of his body, as this picture shows.

STRAY BITS.

The Frange exhibition of 1891 to celebrate the centenary of an industrial exhibition held there a few back as 1791.

It is said that a Frenchman has discovered that by watering dahlias with tepid water a delicious aroma is imparted to them.

The table upon which Queen Will wrote when he affixed his signature to the warrant for the execution of Charles I. was recently sold in England for \$150.

The latest addition to the British navy, the Victoria, is said to be the largest war vessel at present ready for active service. She cost over \$4,000,000, and carries a crew of 250 officers and men.

All of the bank note currency of the Italian government is segregated and printed in the United States. The paper is sent, but not the government, so that the fractional notes issued in America to war time.

The body of Lucy Zarnes, the Mexican maid, who died a short time ago in the city, was shipped by rail to Mexico, but was held at El Paso, Tex., until the Mexican customs was paid an import tax of \$500.

It has been discovered that the mechanical work of the Egyptian deity for disposing the purifying water in the temples. The apparatus was described by Hero of Alexandria, who lived 300 years B. C. The London Lancet furnishes this list of football casualties from all over the world during the last season: Deaths, 15; fractures of legs, 15; of arms, 4; of collar bones, 11; serious injuries to spine, 5; to nose, 1; to knee, 1; to ankle, 1; to cheek, 1.

The civil commissioner of Johannesburg, South Africa, has ordered that only the Dutch language shall be talked in his court, and that the English, who compose the bulk of the population, when they appear before him, must talk Dutch or hire an interpreter.

"To display a diamond properly," says a prominent American jeweler, "it must be worn alone. Few people seem to understand this. If a solitaire is pure it is obvious that if worn next to a ruby it will reflect the hue of the latter, and thus its value will be obscured."

It is said that a large proportion of the plumes worn by the ladies who attend the queen's drawing rooms are raised from a shop which makes a business of renting out plumes. The feathers are worth from four to ten dollars, and the rent of them is two dollars and a half for each occasion.

The Order of St. Andrews, first instituted in England in 787, dissolved afterward and re-established in 1590, is the oldest of the royal and imperial orders in the world, which, with a prodigious assortment of collars, crosses and other fancy insignia, sovereigns gratify the ambition of their subjects.

The Latin union, a European league, is constituted of France, Belgium, Greece, Italy and Switzerland, and their coins are alike in weight and fineness, though different in name. Spain, Servia, Russia, Bulgaria and Roumania have adopted in part the same system, but they have not joined the "Union."

Thirty-seven French soldiers, under command of a captain, a lieutenant and a sub-lieutenant, are said to have marched from their barracks at Vannes to a railroad station twelve miles away in one hour and fifty minutes, to salute a general whose train was to stop at the station. Not a man fell out on the march.

In 1894 there were thirty-five translations of the Scriptures in existence. Since the formation of the British and Foreign Bible society in that year ten millions of money have been expended in the work of circulating the Bible, and there are now, counting dialects as well as languages, nearly 200 translations of the Scriptures.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER.

Silver files on rousseau bases are a necessary adjunct to a lady's toilet.

Silver mounted pistols are decorated in niello work with suitable designs.

Silver bonnet boxes hang at the end of numerous chains that have a means of attachment to the belt.

Silver coasters are used on the table for flowers. Ornaments are placed in silver; they combine better with metal than porcelain or glass.

For afternoon tea in boudoirs and Louis XVI drawing rooms, are delightful little cream and sugar dishes with garlands of rousseau work.

Folding photograph frames have silver backs. These are ornamented in niello work, and have the word "photos" in ornamental letters placed diagonally across the face.

Silver is combined with wood, ivory, or some other substance in unusual handles. In one design the silver comprises a hood which covers a man's head of carved ivory.

A pretty pair of silver candleabra are about half the usual height, the stems curving upward from the base and interlacing. Candleabra are essential now to every table at which any form is observed.

Mirror frames of silver in rococo styles are among the latest in the line. Frames of silver and silver gilt are placed on plush and surround small mirrors and photographs.

Silver buckles are even more fashionable and sought as presents. The long curved buckles used in the fronts of gowns are in charming styles. Buckles of Russian silver, of solid metal, are also in vogue.

Silver letter clips, mounted on blocks of colored ivory, belong to a properly equipped writing desk. The larger letter clips are very handsome. They suggest birds with outstretched wings, and are firmly mounted on blocks adorned with enamel.—Jeweler's Circular.

FASHIONS FOR MEN.

Velvet frock coats have appeared on double breasted frock coats in London.

The latest wrinkle in trousers is to omit the fore and aft crease down the leg.

The new coat shirt that opens all the way down the front, and one does not have to put on one's head, has been given the fetching name, "The Prince Albert."

The swaggar cut in the more recent leg dressings that have left the establishments of the leading tailors is narrower and on a straight line down to the instep.

The date shades of blue, elephant, heliotrope gray and sky-smoke, all with well accented black fittings, are the choice of what may be regarded as sartorialists.

Overcoats must never be worn with evening dress. The only excuse and inference in such an event being dilapidated shoes or an injured foot that will not bear the pressure of kid or leather.

Since the big box hats have come back with their wider sleeves, a larger sized cuff is necessary to fill out the additional space.

The one of those little things to be borne in mind by the intending purchaser. The two buttoned cutaway coat is one of the products of this season. It is a graceful, easy fitting garment, if properly made, and the first button is naturally lower down, showing more of the shirt front than the three or four buttoned coat. The material is a matter of choice.—Clothes and Furnishings.

The Use of the Pyramids.

Nobility has ascertained the idea of the pyramid building, and it is asserted, and it is foolishness to consider the idea. The structures, which, after all, have fulfilled one end, having survived not only the people which produced them, but even their ideas, may have been royal tombs, and, therefore, useless expensiveness of state strength; or they may have been structures intended to record through ages certain astronomical facts, in which case they were evidences of wonderful knowledge of mind, or they may have been set on foot only as palliatives for the social problem of the day—that is, as a method of finding work for multitudes of idlers who, because the state had absorbed all the surplus wealth of the outwasting classes, could find no one to pay them wages.—Spectator.

A Clever Scintille.

A sharp penholder made a collection of dimes in Flint, Mich., the other day. He procured a hundred of old illustrated paper-weights of some body's rag, and at the dinner hour, when some of the proprietors' clerks were more or less absent from each store, he made the round of the business houses. Dangling into a place he would tap down a paper, yell "Here's your magazine, two cents, please," and those absent-minded, thinking some clerical had ordered the paper, almost invariably paid the swap.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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